

REL

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no religion ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had.

RELIGIOUSIST. *n. f.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious persuasion.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject; under such a motly administration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and bias there will be in each religionist to advance his own tribe, and deprecate the others.

RELIGIOUS. *adj.* [religieux, Fr. *religiosus*, Lat.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more religious, from whose habits the same proceed. Hook.

When holy and devout religious christians

Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence;

So sweet is zealous contemplation! Shakesp.

Their lives

Religious titled them the sons of God. Milton.

2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,

More of his grace than gifts to lend;

And entertains the harmless day

With a religious book or friend. Wotton.

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Certain friars and religious men were moved with some zeal,

To draw the people to the christian faith. Abbot.

France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and religious.

What the protestants would call a fanatic, is in the Roman church a religious of such an order; as an English merchant in Lisbon, after some great disappointments in the world, resolved to turn capuchin. Addison.

4. Exactly, strictly.

RELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *religious*.]

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Goths behold

Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain

Religiously they ask a sacrifice. Shakesp. Titus Andronic.

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and religiously bowing thyself before him.

Duppa's Rules to Devotion.

4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are religiously to be maintained. Bacon.

RELIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *religious*.] The quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH. *v. a.* [relinquo, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert.

The habitation there was utterly relinquished. Abbot.

The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English. Davies.

2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing is,

the return of it made by man to God; by which act he relinquishes and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God.

South's Sermons.

3. To forsake; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noxious quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 11.

RELINQUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *relinquish*.] The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquishment of all things popish. Hooker.

That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a relinquishment of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning.

South.

RELISH. *n. f.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. Minshew, Skinner.]

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar relishes or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern.

Boyle on Calvary.

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness.

Boyle.

REL

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd

From this delightful fruit, nor known till now

True relish, tasting. Milton.

Could we suppose their relishes as different there as here, Milton.

yet the manna in heaven suits every palate. Leete.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant. Locke.

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king becoming graces;

As justice, verity, temperance, stability,

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;

I have no relish of them. Shakesp. Macbeth.

3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a relish for faction, as to have lost that of wit.

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the relishes and perfections of those settled in them. Addison's Spectator.

4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste.

A man, who has any relish for fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him. Addison.

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a relish of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. Addison's Spectator, N° 262.

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the relish of the spectator. Stead's Sermons.

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whisks me round;

Th' imaginary relish is so sweet,

That it enchants my sense. Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.

When liberty is gone,

Life grows insipid, and has lost its relish. Addison's Cato.

6. Cast; manner.

It preserves some relish of old writing.

To RELISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Pope.

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smoking lard they dine;

A savory bit that serv'd to relish wine. Dryden.

2. To taste; to have a liking.

I love the people;

Though it do well, I do not relish well

Their loud applause. Shakesp.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?

What will malignants say? Hudibras, p. 1.

Men of nice palates would not relish Aristotle, as dress'd up by the schoolmen. Baker's Reflections on Learning.

He knows how to prize his advantages, and relish the honours which he enjoys. Atterbury.

To RELISH. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates. Macmillan on Providence.

2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the under-out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discredits. Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. Woodward.

RELISHABLE. *adj.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.

To RELIVE. *v. n.* [re and live.] To revive; to live anew.

The thing on earth, which is of most avail,

Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,

Relives not for any good. Spenser.

To RELOVE. *v. a.* [re and love.] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be relived by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. Boyle.

RELUCENT. *adj.* [relucens, Latin.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the relucens stream

Plays o'er the mead. Thomson's Summer.

To RELUCT. *v. n.* [reluctor, Lat.] To struggle again.

We, with studied mixtures, force our relucting appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. Deacy of Piety.

RELUCTANCE. *n. f.* [reluctor, Latin.] Unwillingness; reluctance.

RELUCTANCY. *y.* pugnance; struggle in opposition.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their reluctance to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. Boyle.

It favours

Reluctance against God, and his just yoke

Laid on our necks. Milton.

Bear witness, heav'n, with what reluctance

Her hapless innocence i doom to die. Dryden.

Æneas,

REM

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus,

the poet shows compassion, and tempering the severity of his looks with a reluctance to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature.

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the reluctancies and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue. Atterbury.

Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the reluctancies of his corruption.

With great reluctance man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity. Rogers's Sermons.

RELUCTANT. *adj.* [reluctans, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

Reluctant; but in vain! a greater power

Now rul'd him. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.

Some refuge in the muse's art I found;

Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string

Bereft of him, who taught me how to sing. Tickell.

To RELUCTATE. *v. n.* [reluctor, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some honour, and men devise colours to delude their reluctant consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. Deacy of Piety.

RELUCTATION. *n. f.* [reluctor, Latin.] Repugnance; reluctance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some reluctance. Bacon's Henry VII.

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or reluctance. Bacon.

To RELUME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new. Pope.

To RELUMINE. *v. a.* To light anew.

Once put out thy light;

I know not where is that Promethean heat,

That can thy light relumine. Shakesp. Othello.

To RELY. *v. n.* [re and ye.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon.

Go in thy native innocence! rely

On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!

For God would'st thee hath done his part, do thine. Milton.

Egypt does not on the clouds rely,

But to the Nile owes more than to the sky. Waller.

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,

Demanded, on what succour he rely'd,

When with so few he boldly did engage;

He said, he took his courage from his age. Denham.

Though reason is not to be relied upon, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be relied upon and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do.

South.

Fear relies upon a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation. Till.

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that relies on them. Locke.

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be relied upon for a decision.

Atterbury.

We find too much religion in the age, as to rely on the general practice for the measures of our duty.

No prince can ever rely on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator.

To REMAIN. *v. n.* [remanens, Lat.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that remains, shall be buried in death. Job xxvii. 15.

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which remainseth over, lay up until the morning. Ex. xvi. 23.

2. To continue; to endure; to be left.

He for the time remain'd stuporously good.

If what you have heard, shall remain in you, ye shall continue in the son. 1 Jo. ii. 24.

3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless remain.

In the families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance. Locke.

4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless souvenance

Among the shepherds may for aye remain. Spenser.

I was increased more than all that were before me, also my wisdom remained with me.

Ecclus. ii. 9.

5. To be left as not comprised.

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, remains to be proved.

Locke.

To REMAIN. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be

Of craft, coloured with simplicity

And such end, perdition, does all them remain

That of such false friends friendship shall be vain. Spenser.

With oaken staff

I'll raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,

Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,

That in a little time, while breath remains thee,

REM

Thou oft shalt with thyself at Gath to boast;

But never shalt see Gath. Milton.

If thence he scape, what remains him less

Than unknown dangers. Milton.

The easier conquest now

Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,

Back on thy foes more glorious to return. Milton.

REMAIN. *v. n.* [from the verb.]

1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo. Pope.

2. The body left by the soul.

But fowls obscene dismember'd his remains.

And dogs had torn him. Pope's Odyssey.

Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windfor bore,

Or raise old warriors, whose ador'd remains,

In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains. Pope.

3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.

A most miraculous work in this good king,

Which, often since my here remain in England,

I've seen him do. Shakesp. Macbeth.

REMAINDER. *adj.* [from *remain*.] Remaining; refuse; left.

His brain

Is as dry as the remainder biscuit

After a voyage. Shakesp. As You Like it.

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,

When we have spoil'd them; nor the remainder viands

We do not throw in unrespective place,

Because we now are full. Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.

REMAINDER. *n. f.*

1. What is left.

The gods protect you,

And bless the good remainders of the court! Shakesp.

A fine is levied to grant a reversion or remainder, expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent.

Bacon.

Mahomet's crescent by our feuds encreast,

Blasted the learn'd remainders of the East. Denham.

Could bare ingratitude have made any one so diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a second to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all remainders of humanity? South.

There are two restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some remainders of virtue.

Tilletson.

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy

The last remainders of unhappy Troy?

If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has squandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the remainder. Rogers.

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the remainder yields no salt.

Arbutnot.